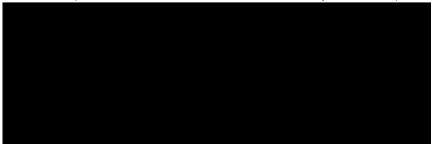




U.S. Department of Justice  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

A2

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS  
425 Eye Street N.W.  
ULLB, 3rd Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20536



Public Copy

FILE: [REDACTED]

Office: Miami

Date: MAR - 8 2001

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Permanent Residence Pursuant to Section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act of November 2, 1966 (P.L. 89-732)

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

Identification data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy.

INSTRUCTIONS:

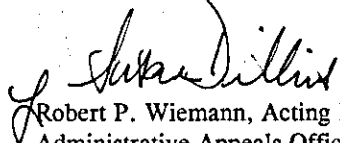
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EXAMINATIONS

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Acting Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the District Director, Miami, Florida, who certified his decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, for review. The district director's decision will be affirmed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Cuba who filed this application for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 1 of the Cuban Adjustment Act of November 2, 1966. This Act provides for the adjustment of status of any alien who is a native or citizen of Cuba and who has been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States subsequent to January 1, 1959, and has been physically present in the United States for at least one year, to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is admissible to the United States for permanent residence.

The district director found the applicant inadmissible to the United States because he falls within the purview of sections 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 212(a)(2)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 1182(a)(2)(C). The district director, therefore, concluded that the applicant was ineligible for adjustment of status and denied the application.

The applicant has provided no statement or additional evidence on notice of certification.

Section 212(a)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2), provides that aliens inadmissible and ineligible to receive visas and ineligible to be admitted to the United States include:

(A)(i) Any alien convicted of, or who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of --

(II) a violation of (or a conspiracy or attempt to violate) any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802).

(C) Any alien who the consular officer or immigration officer knows or has reason to believe is or has been an illicit trafficker in any such controlled substance or is or has been a knowing assister, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such controlled substance, is inadmissible.

The record reflects that on March 7, 1996, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the applicant was arrested and charged with trafficking in cocaine. On October 9, 1997, in the Second Judicial District

Court, County of Bernalillo, New Mexico, the applicant entered a plea of guilty to the charge of "possession of a controlled substance (cocaine) a lesser included offense of trafficking (by distribution)." Adjudication of guilt was withheld, and the applicant was placed on probation for a period of one year.

The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act based on his conviction of possession of cocaine.

Although the applicant was not convicted of trafficking in cocaine, the district director, however, determined that the applicant is also inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act because he had reason to believe that the applicant is or has been an illicit trafficker in any such controlled substance or is or has been a knowing assister, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such controlled substance.

It has been held in Matter of Rico, 16 I&N Dec. 181 (BIA 1977), that an actual conviction of a drug-trafficking offense or violation is not necessary to establish the ground of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act. Additionally, United States v. Washington, 586 F.2d 1147, 1153 (7th Cir. 1978), held that proof of possession of a small amount of a controlled substance, standing alone, is an insufficient basis from which an intent to distribute may be inferred. However, in this case, the police arrest report and the criminal complaint specifically stated that the applicant actually sold crack cocaine to an undercover officer. That overt action of actually selling a controlled substance, whatever the amount, goes well beyond mere possession of a small amount. Such an action is sufficient, reasonable, substantial, and probative evidence to support the district director's conclusion that there was reason to believe the applicant is or has been an illicit trafficker in a controlled substance or is or has been a knowing assister, abettor, conspirator, or colluder in the illicit trafficking in a controlled substance.

The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act, whether or not he was actually convicted. Matter of Rico, supra. There is no waiver available to an alien found inadmissible under section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act based on trafficking in a controlled substance. Further, the applicant was offered an opportunity to submit evidence in opposition to the director's finding of inadmissibility. No additional evidence has been entered into the record.

The applicant is ineligible for adjustment of status to permanent residence pursuant to section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966. The decision of the district director to deny the application will be affirmed.

ORDER: The district director's decision is affirmed.